# EXHIBIT 45

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# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

DISTRICT OF HAWAII UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUNT DISTRICT OF HAWAII

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NANCY MIRACLE, aka NANCY MANISCALCO GREEN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ANNA STRASBERG, as )
Administratrix, c.t.a. of )
the Last Will and Testament )

of MARILYN MONROE,

Defendant.

MAR 3 1 1993

at o'clock and Inin. IM. WALTER A.Y.H. CHINN, CLERK

CIVIL NO. 92-00605ACK

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## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing on

Tuesday, November 24, 1992, at 10:45 a.m., at Honolulu, Hawaii,

15 BEFORE:

HONORABLE ALAN C. KAY Chief United States District Judge District of Hawaii

| APPEARANCES:

JOHN AARON MURPHY JONES, Esq. 1170 N. King Street Honolulu, Hawaii

> Attorney for Plaintiff Nancy Miracle, aka Nancy Maniscalco Green;

MILTON M. YASUNAGA, Esq. Cades, Schutte, Fleming & Wright 1000 Bishop Street Honolulu, Hawaii

TERRENCE CHUN, RPR - CSR #114
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER-U. S. DISTRICT COURT
P. O. BOX 50131 - HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850

Attorney for Defendant Anna Strasberg, as Administratrix, c.t.a. of the Last Will and Testament of Marilyn Monroe.



THE CLERK: Civil No. 92-00605ACK, Nancy Miracle vs. Anna Strasberg. This case is called for plaintiff's motion to continue defendant's motion to dismiss complaint.

MR. JONES: Good morning, Your Honor, John Aaron Murphy Jones for the Plaintiff Nancy Miracle, who is not present in court.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. YASUNAGA: Good morning, Your Honor. Milton Yasunaga, attorney for Anna Strasberg, as administratrix of the last will and testament of Marilyn Monroe.

THE COURT: Good morning. The Court has just received your memo, looked through it very quickly. I understand that this motion was just set yesterday, so let's proceed.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, the plaintiffs have requested in their motion a continuance of the defendant's motion to dismiss and the plaintiffs have based their motion on Rule 12, if I can read in part: If on a motion asserting defendants numbered six to dismiss for failure of the pleadings to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not included -- excluded by the Court, the motion shall be treated as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 56 and all parties shall have -- shall be given reasonable opportunity to present all

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material made pertinent to such motion by Rule 56.

Your Honor, the -- as I've had just a brief opportunity to look over the defendant's motion, there are two things that we are requesting: No. 1, we are requesting the probate documents from New York. It's worthy to note that the defendants have introduced a part of the probate documents, which they purport to show that Marilyn Monroe was domiciled in New York at the time of death. We feel that introducing only a part of the record opens the door -- and I'm sorry I don't have a copy of this, Your Honor, but I have here an order approving a merchandising agreement and I only have one (Document handed). copy.

THE CLERK: (Document handed).

MR. JONES: Your Honor, that document came from the just some of the documents of the probate court of New York that we were able to get ahold of this week. What we are contending is that the estate of Marilyn Monroe went to the probate court, they got an order from that court to do merchandising worldwide. So, basically, what we are saying is that the Court can take judicial notice of the fact that the Court can walk outside of this courtroom and purchase a T-shirt or a sweat shirt with a picture of Marilyn Monroe right down in Waikiki or downtown Honolulu.

We are saying that the defendants are doing business in the State of Hawaii for purposes of the long arm statutes

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and what we are contending is that my client, Nancy Miracle, is entitled to a part of those proceeds that the defendants are making worldwide. We feel that that will establish the jurisdiction of this Court under the State of Hawaii statutes long arm statutes for us to proceed.

Once we have all of the probate documents issued -submitted into the Court, we are then requesting a copy of the will and the death certificate of Marilyn Monroe to show and being offered to show for purposes of domicile as to where Marilyn Monroe was domiciled at the time of her death. the defendants have offered the probate documents to show that she was domiciled in New York, but it is a matter of record that Marilyn Monroe is buried in California, where she resided for many years and has a home.

Once we find out where she is domiciled, then we can move to the issue of conflict of laws to determine what state law applies to all of the issues concerned here. There are cases that we have found that where the pretermitted heir is allowed to use state law other than where the decedent is buried or where the case was probated so we feel that we have a right to have the will and the death certificate of Marilyn Monroe, all of these documents are under the control -exclusive control -- of the defendants and we have not been able to get any of them.

THE COURT: Well, they're all being probated in New

York, right?

MR. JONES: Yes, they are.

THE COURT: Why aren't you suing there?

MR. JONES: The -- Nancy Miracle lives here. She is

a resident of the City and County of Honolulu.

THE COURT: The estate is being probated in New York.

MR. JONES: It had been probated. It's not being probate -- it was probated back in 1962.

THE COURT: Well, you are seeking to set that aside, right, to challenge the probate?

MR. JONES: No, Your Honor. We are moving under the pretermitted heir statutes and specifically we are not moving to set aside the probate. To set aside the probate the federal court would lose jurisdiction of the entire case, whereas if it — the case comes under the pretermitted heir statutes, the federal courts are allowed to handle those cases and that would be basically brought up in our motion in opposition — our memorandum in opposition to their motion.

But, as long as we are proceeding under the pretermitted heir statutes, we can proceed in the federal district court; that's quite well established, Your Honor. So, those are the types of documents that we are requesting and the issue of jurisdiction and the issue of domicile re the two issues that we are going to and that's why we need those

particular documents.

On Page -- I just had a chance to briefly look at the defendant's memorandum and I'm looking on Page 4 and he says: The plaintiffs never -- about halfway down it says: Plaintiffs never stated --

THE COURT: Which memorandum --

MR. JONES: The present one that they just submitted. Memorandum in opposition to plaintiff's motion to continue defendant's motion to dismiss complaint. Page 4 about halfway down it says: Plaintiff never states in her complaint or motion papers what state she believes to have been decedent's domicile and, as I'm going back to show, that if we have the will and the death certificate, we can answer those questions and never shows that the law of such state gives her pretermitted heir rights, despite the fact that she was born before the last will -- that goes to the conflict of law issue and that goes to the domicile issue as to where she was domiciled. At the present time --

THE COURT: Wouldn't her will have been probated where she was domiciled?

MR. JONES: At the time the will was probated, Your Honor, there were no heirs of Marilyn Monroe. My client found out within the last three years, two years that in fact she is the daughter of Marilyn Monroe. She found that out from the family. This is not somebody who is outside the family of

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Marilyn Monroe and that entire family claiming to be Marilyn Monroe's daughter. This is someone who is and always has been inside the immediate family of Marilyn Monroe.

Our complaint states that when Marilyn Monroe was 18 years old, she had a baby; that she gave that baby to her older sister. This is -- I mean -- we can document that much. So that Marilyn Monroe's older sister raised this daughter. That's in our complaint. So, everybody in that family knew --I mean -- of the older people -- the aunts the uncles, the grandparents -- knew that Marilyn Monroe got pregnant, she had a baby and she was beginning her career. So, what happened: She gives the baby to her older sister. When she had the baby at Wilcox Hospital, she goes to the hospital -- when she has the baby, she puts her thumbprints where it says the mother's left and right thumbprints, we included that in our complaints. Those thumbprints are Marilyn Monroe's thumbprints. The footprints are those of Nancy Miracle, the The older sister then signs the birth baby. Okay. certificate as having -- claimed at that point it is her baby because she is married and she already has kids.

So, then for the next 46 years Marilyn Monroe's older sister raises the child and if you look on Page -- if you look in our complaint, Exhibit A -- the second page of Exhibit A -- first page is the birth certificate -- the Wycoff (Phonetic) Heights Hospital, and the second page has the --

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where it says: Right and left footprints of the baby and then it says mother's left and right thumbprints.

We are asking the Court, basically, to treat this as a paternity action — in the nature of a paternity action because, basically, what we would be requesting from the Court is a DNA genetic analysis which will prove beyond a doubt — 99.9 percent effective — that the tissue samples that we still can take from Marilyn Monroe — the body is buried — as I said, the body was buried — is buried in California, it is not in the ground. It's in a crypt. It would not be that much of an expense for the — as we — we're going to propose to the defendants that two physicians, forensic medicine specialists, be allowed to take tissue samples from the — from the body, have those compared to the blood and tissue samples of Nancy Miracle and at that point we feel that there would be a 99 percent probability that in fact Nancy Miracle is the child of Marilyn Monroe.

THE COURT: Well, what about the fingerprints on the birth certificate?

MR. JONES: The fingerprints, we can get those from the -- we would need a subpoena to get those from -- let me back up. Excuse me, Your Honor. Let me back up just one minute.

It's worthy to note at this point that there is an ongoing murder investigation involving this case. In

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California at the present time the supervisors of the County of Los Angeles voted in October as to whether or not they were going to exhume the body of Marilyn Monroe for purposes of continuing the criminal investigation; that vote fell one vote short of them going — of the county going ahead to exhume the body for purposes of continuing — to exhume the body for purposes of continuing the murder investigation. I do know that what we would like to do is subpoena the FBI fingerprints of Marilyn Monroe, and then compare those to the fingerprints and footprints that we have on the original Wycoff's hospital records.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's go back to my question.

MR. JONES: I'm sorry, Your Honor. The particular question?

THE COURT: My question to you was: Wasn't the will probated where Marilyn Monroe was domiciled?

MR. JONES: Your Honor, there are several cases that we have that show that just cause the domicile -- the will is domiciled in -- they claim that the will was domiciled in New York -- I mean -- that Marilyn Monroe was domiciled in New York.

At the time that they did the probate, there were no heirs of Marilyn Monroe. There was nobody there to contest the will, so they just took -- in fact, in addition that there

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are at least two wills of Marilyn Monroe running around here -that are in existence -- so, when we are asking for a copy of
the will from the defendants, we're asking for, as it says,
more than one will that is there.

But, yes, they went on ahead and probated the will in New York, but for purposes of a pretermitted heir statute we are not contesting the will. What we are saying is that she is a pretermitted heir and under statutes of pretermitted heir both in New York and in California, which is where we believe that the law applies -- I mean -- we're leaning more towards California law because she was domiciled there. was living in California for some 20 years, she owned property in California, and she's buried in California. So, under the law we have a right to come in and contend that even though the Court says that she was domiciled in New York; that we have a right to proceed -- and if I could read a case to you, Your Honor, this is a case called Robins vs. Robins. cited as -- I'm sorry. It's Robertson vs. Robertson cited at 803 F-two-D one three six. This is the Fifth Circuit, 1986.

THE COURT: 803 what?

MR. JONES: 803 F-two-D --

THE COURT: F what?

MR. JONES: F second.

THE COURT: Oh. What's the page number?

MR. JONES: One thirty-six. It's the Fifth Circuit.

Let me just read part of this. This is an action to establish the decedent's domicile in Louisiana at the time of death, which would give children greater rights than those granted under the will, jurisdiction would not interfere with state court proceedings. So, basically, where the red is, that would be part of our (indicating) --

THE CLERK: (Document handed).

MR. JONES: ...that would be part of our motion in opposition we're going to use that. There are other statutes on there that say that what is a pretermitted heir and how can a pretermitted heir -- even though the probate was going on, has been completed in New York in 1962 under the pretermitted heir statutes in California, we are allowed to proceed now against the estate to show that pretermitted means to be left out or forgotten and that we have a right to proceed on those grounds.

Secondly, on Page 4, it's a little bit further down, the defendant says plaintiff's contention that the defendant may be doing some unspecified type of business in the State of Hawaii is mere speculation. This is what he says: Some type of business in the State of Hawaii is mere speculation and the rules do not allow a claim to be brought based on mere speculation, but I've just handed you what we believe is a merchandising probate document that allows the estate through its agents to do business here in Hawaii and we just got ahold

of that document. They have opened the door by bringing in the probate documents and what they're doing is they're bringing in one page, two pages and what we're asking the Court to do is to give us an opportunity to bring in the rest of the probate documents, which we'll conclusively show that, yes, they're out here doing business in Hawaii. Once we've done that the long arm statutes of the State of Hawaii take over and say: Yes to this Court, there is jurisdiction for this Court to proceed.

The next issue --

THE COURT: Wouldn't the subject matter of the litigation have to arise out of the activities within the state?

MR. JONES: Your Honor, if they are doing -- if they are merchandising, we are claiming a part of the royalties of the merchandising, so yes, it does arise out of -- we're contending that it does arise out of the activity that they're doing in the state. The activity is merchandising and making money from a license.

THE COURT: Whether or not the plaintiff is the daughter of Marilyn Monroe arises out of the fact that the estate is doing business here in Hawaii?

MR. JONES: No, it rises out of the fact that under the pretermitted heir statutes of both New York and California that she was left out and a pretermitted heir has a right to

come in and claim a part of the estate. In fact, under the statutes it's 50 percent of the estate, so Nancy Miracle is claiming 50 percent of the estate of Marilyn Monroe, which is in money terms.

MR. JONES: That's all we have, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: What about the statute of limitations?

MR. JONES: Oh, I'm sorry. As to the issue of the statute of limitations, Your Honor, if we would go back to the conflict of law problems, the conflict of law problems go to the issue of domicile and this is what we're trying to get:

The documents to show -- the will, the death certificate and the probate documents are basically what we're after. Okay. Once we've got those documents, we can then find out what state law applies to the pretermitted heir statutes. We are confident that we have a right to go under the pretermitted heir statute. The defendants talk about --

THE COURT: You are suggesting that by being able to discover what's contained within the probate files in New York you are going to find evidence that will establish that New York erroneously probated the will and that in fact Marilyn Monroe was domiciled in some other state, is that what you are saying?

MR. JONES: Not they erroneously probated the will. We're not attacking the will.

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THE COURT: No, but you're saying that you suspect you're going to find that evidence that she was domiciled somewhere other than New York.

MR. JONES: Right. Yes, Your Honor. If you look at both copies of the will -- there are at least two copies of If you look at both of them, which we really have not looked at, we're going to contend, basically, that if you look at those wills, where were they made? They were made in California. They were drawn up in California when she was residing in California. She was domiciled in California. The heir at that time did not know that she was the heir of Marilyn Monroe, so, actually, there were no heirs listed and, as best we can tell, Marilyn Monroe left the estate over to two other people or some other people, but under the pretermitted heir statutes of the State of California and of New York, if we can show that she is an omitted heir 40 years later, 50 years later, those people, that group of people are allowed to go back and not challenge the will, not challenge the probate, but they can go back under the statute and claim 50 materials of the estate and there are hundreds of cases along those lines.

THE COURT: Well, getting back to my question: What do you wish or anticipate that you will recover or discover in the probate records in New York?

MR. JONES: No. 1 is the will. What does the will

say about -- does the will say anything at all about heirs or issues, which is critical to our case? I mean, does the will itself say: Well, you know, I'm -- this is what -- I'm living in New York -- I mean -- I'm living in California and this is what I expect to happen with my estate.

THE COURT: Well, that's a public record, isn't it?

MR. JONES: We have not been able to get ahold of
the certified copies of the will and of the other probate
documents. These documents are clearly in the control of the
of the defendants.

THE COURT: You are saying, are you not, they're not public record?

MR. JONES: We haven't been able to get ahold of them.

THE COURT: Have you tried?

MR. JONES: We have tried. My client has tried several times to get ahold of the original certified copies of documents -- of the probate documents. Okay. As to -- going back of your statute of limitations, the statute of limitations will depend on what state law applies under the pretermitted heir statute. If it's the pretermitted heir statute of the State of California, there is no statute of limitations problem. If the pretermitted heir statute is one from New York, we, again, are going to contend that those people are still allowed to come back in and claim years later

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that they are entitled to 50 percent of the estate so that is why we are asking for those documents to put them to our memorandum in opposition to the defendant's motion and, again, finally in conclusion, Your Honor, going back to Rule 12 it says: All parties shall be given reasonable opportunity to present all material and all material under the rules as we are interpreting them means that we be given an opportunity -we're not asking them to go through all of their records. We're not asking to burden them, you know, with going through a hundred or a thousand documents.

We're basically asking for, you know, ten, maybe 12 documents, which we would like to put in our memorandum in opposition to their motion to dismiss to address the issue of: Is there jurisdiction of the Court, which we feel there is under the long arm statutes. Where was Marilyn Monroe domiciled? That goes back to the will itself. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Yasunaga.

MR. YASUNAGA: Thank you, Your Honor.

I think it's already been recognized that although under a motion for summary judgment an affidavit talking about why further discovery is necessary is appropriate, that's not provided for under Rule 12 and Your Honor has already recognized that in a prior ruling in the California Hawaiian

Fund vs. Simon case, and I've attached a copy of that order.

And there's good reason why you don't allow discovery before the motion to dismiss is decided. It's an attack on the pleadings and the whole point is to give the defendant a chance to show the defectiveness of the claim and the complaint without having to go through burdensome discovery. I don't know if Your Honor has looked at the discovery requested, but it is very burdensome: Turn over all bills of Marilyn Monroe, all telephone records, it's crazy. On and on and on.

And we are entitled -- we should be given a shot to get out of this without going through burdensome discovery. This motion has not been turned into a motion for summary judgment just because there were a couple of affidavits involved. The affidavits were just to present for the Court's convenience a matter of public record. This proceeding should not even be in Hawaii, it should be in New York and there it would be easy for the court to have access to those matters of public record. We just presented it for the Court's convenience, and we've presented authority -- Mac vs. South Bay Beer Distributors -- that says that the Court may take judicial notice of matters of public record and that inclusion of such material doesn't change the motion to a motion for summary judgment. So, what we have here is a motion to dismiss and discovery is really not appropriate.

forward.

It's evident that plaintiff has not done the required investigation -- pre-complaint investigation. There are many things that plaintiff doesn't even know what her theory will be and the motion to dismiss is aimed at those deficiencies and, therefore, the motion to dismiss should go

We cited the case of McFarland vs. Memorex

Corporation and I was not able to get a copy for you because of the shortness of time, but this is a case, Your Honor is already familiar with and dealt with in that Simon case, and that case, although it was a Rule 9 case, the principle there was that pleadings -- requirements for proper pleadings should be met before discovery occurs and one cannot ask for discovery in order to meet the pleading requirements.

Again, our motion is aimed at attacking the pleadings.

Your Honor agreed with this reasoning and rejected a similar position to continue in order to do discovery in this other case.

The discovery that Mr. Jones proposes will not defeat the motion to dismiss. There are three different grounds and I think, as Your Honor has pointed out, the long arm statute and the personal subject matter jurisdiction requirements provide that you can't just say the defendant is doing business here. The cause of action has to arise out of

the contact with the state and the claim here that Ms. Miracle was the daughter just does not in any way arise out of, and I think that requirement should certainly not be stretched to have this litigation be done here when it's clear from everything Mr. Jones said the events that he wants to talk about are all in New York, maybe some in California, but certainly nothing here. So, they can't show that the cause of action arises out of any possible contacts, therefore, a motion to dismiss is appropriate. At least let us have a full hearing on that issue, which does not turn on discovery at all and, therefore, do not make us go through burdensome discovery before even addressing that issue in the motion to dismiss.

There are two other grounds for the motion to dismiss: Statute of limitations, Mr. Jones has not really shown how this discovery he's talked about will get him around the statute of limitations problem.

And, the third one is the substantive claim of the pretermitted heir. He tries to raise this issue about domicile now and it's his main arrow here. I don't think it's a valid argument, but the other two reasons still exist. In short, I don't think we should be bushwhacked into this hearing on one day's notice to really decide these issues. He should file his memorandum in opposition to the motion to dismiss, we should get a chance to reply and then if at that time Your Honor feels that there are material issues of fact

that are in dispute, then you can deny our motion to dismiss, but at least let us go forward rather than bog us down in burdensome discovery that's the whole intent of the motion to dismiss and we should be allowed to take advantage of that mechanism.

THE COURT: Well, the Court agrees with Mr. Yasunaga.

MR. JONES: If it please the Court --

THE COURT: The Court will require plaintiff to file its motion in opposition and the defendant to file their supplemental brief and at that point if the Court feels that further discovery or discovery is merited, the Court will consider it at that time. The Court will ask you, Mr. Yasunaga, to prepare the order.

MR. YASUNAGA: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. JONES: If it please the Court, could I move the Court then for an extension of time to file my memorandum in opposition to the -- Mr. Yasunaga's motion to dismiss it? I believe it's due in two weeks.

THE COURT: It's due a lot sooner than that.

MR. JONES: We would ask the Court --

THE COURT: This matter is set for hearing on December 14th.

MR. JONES: December 14th, so today is the 24th, so I guess that would be approximately that amount of time we

would have to file. We would ask the Court for --

THE COURT: When is your motion due now?

MR. JONES: I'm sorry, Your Honor?

THE COURT: When is your opposition due at this

time?

MR. JONES: It's due on -- anytime before the five days before the 14th.

THE COURT: What's the date of --

THE CLERK: 18 days before.

MR. JONES: 18 days before.

THE COURT: Yeah, so it's due tomorrow?

MR. YASUNAGA: Your Honor, I believe the 18th day fell on Thanksgiving. Maybe I'm counting wrong.

THE COURT: You have it as tomorrow?

THE CLERK: It would be tomorrow.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I would also note that in the record we agreed to Mr. Yasunaga's request for a 30-day extension of time, and one of the documents in there is a stipulation that we signed a month ago granting Mr. Yasunaga and Mr. Sideman an additional 30 days with which to prepare their motion, which is the motion that was going to be heard. So, in fact, we stipulated with them to give them more time to come forward and file their documents, so we're asking for the same courtesy that -- you know -- they allow us an additional 30 days.

THE COURT: Well, you'd have to -- you both would have to agree on a different hearing date if --

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I'm asking --

THE COURT: -- you are going to get a further extension.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, what I'm moving, Your Honor, is I'm saying that -- I'm asking the Court if the Court would do that based on the fact that in fact we -- the Court did agree that we would give them additional time, which was 30 days to --

THE COURT: Well, that was something that you worked out with between the parties. You will have to ask Mr. Yasunaga whether he's willing to continue the hearing date.

MR. JONES: (Affirmative nod).

THE COURT: You going to ask him or not?

MR. JONES: Mr. Yasunaga, could we have a 30-day extension of time?

MR. YASUNAGA: Your Honor, I'm not authorized to agree to that and let me just explain this.

The first extension was required because we're really dealing with New York people here. The estate is in New York. Any attorneys who know anything about it -- and there are multiple attorneys because there are multiple beneficiaries --

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll give Mr. Jones an

extension until next Tuesday to file his opposition, and I want you, Mr. Yasunaga, to prepare the order.

MR. YASUNAGA: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. JONES: If it please the Court, I have one more point. Sorry, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I would ask the Court to reconsider its motion and allow us to orally ask the Court to reconsider its present motion under the rules. Due to the length of time we have a right to come forward and ask the Court to reconsider the oral motion that was just made and give us ten more minutes to --

THE COURT: You can file a written motion then. I'm not inclined to grant it, though.

MR. JONES: I understand.

MR. YASUNAGA: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Whereupon, the proceedings recessed at 11:24 a.m., November 24, 1992.)

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I, Terrence Chun, Official Court Reporter, United States District Court, District of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of proceedings in Civil No. 92-00605ACK, Nancy Miracle vs. Anna Strasberg, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on November 24, 1992, before the Honorable Alan C. Kay, Chief United States District Judge.

November 25, 1992

TERRENCE CHUN, CSR NO. 114

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#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

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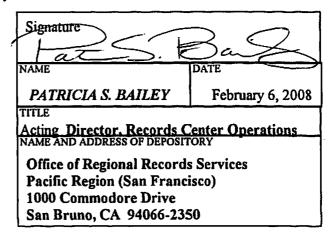
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NA FORM 13040 (10-86)

### EFORE:

HONORA ALAN C. KAY
Chief Under States District Judge
District Hawaii

# PEARANCES:

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